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NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF AGARICACEAE.

A. P. MORGAN.

THE MELANOSPORAE.

Synopsis of the Genera.

X. SPORES BLACK.

I. PSATHYRELLA. Pileus membranaceous, conic or campanulate, striatulate.

II. PANAEOLUS. Pileus somewhat fleshy, without striae.

XX. SPORES PURPLISH-BROWN OR PURPLISH-BLACK.

A. Veil none.

a. *Lamellae very broad, subdecurrent.*

III. DECONICA. Pileus somewhat fleshy, hemispheric.

b. *Lamellae adnexed or adnate.*

IV. PSATHYRA. Pileus submembranaceous, conic or campanulate; stipe fragile.

V. PSILOCYBE. Pileus more or less fleshy; stipe rigid or tough.

c. *Lamellae free from the stipe.*

VI. PILOSACE. Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded.

B. Veil present.

a. *Lamellae attached to the stipe.*

VII. HYPHOLMA. Veil marginal, woven into a web which adheres to the margin of the pileus.

VIII. STROPHARIA. Veil marginal; when the pileus expands it is left behind as an annulus upon the stipe.

b. *Lamellae free from the stipe.*

IX. AGARICUS. Veil marginal, annulate upon the stipe.

X. CLARKEINDA. Veil universal, a volva inclosing the incipient pileus and stipe.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERA AND SPECIES.

I. PSATHYRELLA FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836.

Pileus membranaceous, conic or campanulate, thin and fragile, hygrophane, radiately striatulate. Stipe subcartilaginous, fistulous, fragile. Lamellae adnexed or adnate, at length uniformly sooty-black; spores elliptic, often large, black in mass.

A genus in appearance wholly like *Psathyra*, but the species separated out of it by the absence of any purplish tint in the spores.

§ I. FRAGILES. *Subcaespitose, growing on old wood, manure, etc. Stipe usually curved and flexuous, the surface often pruinose or furfuraceous.*

a. *Lamellae broad, adnate.*

1. PSATHYRELLA MINIMA PECK, 41 N. Y. REP. 1887.

Pileus membranaceous, hemispherical, obtuse, obscurely striatulate when moist, even and pruinose-atomate when dry, dingy-yellow or reddish brown, becoming paler in drying. Stipe capillary, white, pellucid, minutely mealy or furfuraceous. Lamellae broad, adnate, at first white, becoming yellowish-cinnamon; spores black, narrowly elliptic, 6-8 x 3-4 mic.

Growing on excrement of deer in woods. New York, *Peck*. Pileus 2-4 mm. in diameter, stipe 8-12 mm. long. About the size of and growing with *Coprinus radiatus*.

2. PSATHYRELLA PALLESCENS, AGARICUS PALLESCENS SCHAEFFER, INDEX, 1774, A. DISSEMINATUS PERSOON, COMM., 1800, A. TINTINABULUM BATSCH, EL. FUNG., 1783.

Pileus membranaceous, ovoid then campanulate, plicate-sulcate, furfuraceous becoming naked, at first whitish or yellowish, at length cinereous. Stipe subflexuous, fistulous, fragile, white, furfuraceous then glabrous. Lamellae broadly linear, adnate, whitish-cinereous, blackening; spores subelliptic, 6-8 x 3-4 mic.

Densely crowded together or caespitose, often growing in multitudes around and upon old stumps and rotten wood. Found everywhere in the world. Pileus 5-15 mm. in diameter, the stipe 2-3 cm. long, and 1-2 mm. thick.

3. PSATHYRELLA ODORATA PECK, 24 N. Y. REP. 1871.

Pileus thin, fragile, ovoid then convex and expanded, hygrophane, chestnut colored and striatulate around the margin when moist, clay-color with a pinkish tinge when dry, subatomaceous and radiately wrinkled. Stipe fistulous, pallid, mealy and striate at the summit, below subfibrillose and with a white my-

celium. Lamellae broad, close, attached, with a slight decurrent tooth, dingy flesh-color, then rosy-brown, finally black; spores elliptic, 15 mic. long.

Gregarious or subcaespitose; growing about manure heaps. New York, *Peck*; Preston, O. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; the stipe 5-7 cm. high, 2-4 mm. thick.

4. *PSATHYRELLA HIRTA* PECK, 50 N. Y. REP. 1896.

Pileus convex, hygrophanous, brown or reddish-brown and faintly striatulate when moist, grayish-brown when dry, the surface adorned with tufts of white easily detensible and evanescent hairs. Stipe fistulous, flexuous, squamulose and white. Lamellae broad, adnate often with a decurrent tooth, at first pallid becoming blackish-brown or black; spores elliptic, black, 12-14 x 6-8 mic.

Subcaespitose; growing on manure or rich soil in shaded places. New York, *Peck*. Pileus 8-12 mm. in diameter; stipe 3-5 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

b. Lamellae rather narrow, adnexed or nearly free.

5. *PSATHYRELLA FALCIFOLIA* MONTAGNE, SYLL. CRYPT. 399.

Pileus membranaceous, at first globose then campanulate and expanded, in the center smooth and yellowish, blackish and striatulate around the margin. Stipe flexuous-incurved, fistulous, rufescent, pallid and striate at the apex, the base sub-bulbous. Lamellae narrow, falciform, rotundate-attached, pallid then black; spores ovoid, 6-7 mic. long.

Caespitose; growing on bark and leaves. Columbus, Ohio, *Sullivant*. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter, the stipe 4-10 cm. long and 1-2 mm. thick.

6. *PSATHYRELLA RUPINCOLA* MONTAGNE, SYLL. CRYPT. 400.

Pileus membranaceous, hemispheric, umber or bay-brown, in the center slightly depressed, thence to the margin striatulate. Stipe fistulous, fragile, white, smooth, incurved-ascending. Lamellae linear, attenuate-adnexed, pallid then fuliginous; spores sooty-black, oblong, 10 mic. in length.

Growing out of fissures in rocks, the mycelium rooting in fragments of rotten wood. Columbus, Ohio, *Sullivant*. Pileus 2 cm. high, 3 cm. in diameter; the stipe 5-8 cm. long, 3-4 mm. thick in the middle, 5-6 mm. thick at the base.

7. *PSATHYRELLA DEBILIS* PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1896. SYLLOGE XIV, 162.

Pileus membranaceous, campanulate, umbonate, whitish, at length grayish, striatulate. Stipe slender, weak, flexuous, hollow,

white. Lamellae narrow, close, adnate, at first whitish then black; spores broadly elliptic, 13×8 mic.

Growing on rotten trunks. Kansas, *Bartholomew*. Pileus 2-4 cm. in diameter; the stipe 5-8 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

8. PSATHYRELLA GRACILLIMA PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1896, SYLLOGE XIV, 162.

Pileus membranaceous, convex or nearly plane, at length striatulate, pale blue, the center yellow. Stipe slender, elongated, erect, hollow, whitish or cream color. Lamellae close, rounded behind, adnexed or nearly free, at first dilute-testaceous, at length black; spores elliptic-oblong, $14-16 \times 6-8$ mic.

Growing on wet wood. Kansas, *Bartholomew*. Pileus 2-4 cm. in diameter; stipe 8-13 cm. long, 1-2 mm. thick.

9. PSATHYRELLA FRAGILIS EARLE, MYCOLOGICAL STUDIES I, 1902. SYLLOGE XVII, 94.

Pileus thin, fragile, subconic then expanded, plicate-sulcate, brown-gray becoming paler, the surface minutely furfuraceous. Stipe filiform, whitish and smooth above, below pale gray and minutely furfuraceous. Lamellae nearly free, rather distant, at first pale gray, at maturity slightly blackened, spores hyaline, dark in mass, elliptic-oblong, $8-9 \times 4-5$ mic. 1- guttulate.

Growing on fallen leaves of Pine. California. Pileus 4-8 mm. in diameter, stipe 2-3 cm. long.

§ 2. GRACILES. *Solitary or gregarious, growing on damp ground in fields and woods. Stipe usually erect and straight, glabrous.*

a. *Lamellae broad, adnate.*

10. PSATHYRELLA GRACILIS PERSOON, SYNOPSIS, 1801. COOKE, ILLUSTR., 634 (?).

Pileus submembranaceous, conic, striatulate, livid or brownish when wet, when dry alutaceous, pink, etc., and without striae. Stipe slender, straight, naked, pallid, villous at the base. Lamellae broadly adnate, subdistant, cinereous then blackish, the edge rose-colored; spores elliptic, $12-14 \times 6-8$ mic.

Growing along roadsides, hedgerows, etc. New York, *Peck*; Preston, O. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 7-8 cm. long, about 2 mm. thick.

11. PSATHYRELLA GRACILIOIDES PECK, 30 N. Y. REP. 1877.

Pileus thin, conical or campanulate, glabrous, brown and striatulate when moist, when dry whitish and subrugulose. Stipe long, straight, fragile, hollow, smooth, white. Lamellae rather broad, subdistant, brown, becoming blackish-brown, the edge whitish; spores elliptic, $15-16 \times 7-8$ mic.

Growing on the ground in door yards, etc. New York, *Peck*. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 10-15 cm. long 2 mm. thick. When dry the plant bears some resemblance to large forms of *Galera tenera*.

12. *PSATHYRELLA TREPIDA* FRIES, *EPICRISIS*, 1839. *ICONES*, 139.

Pileus membranaceous, campanulate, obtuse, glabrous, hygrophanous, fuliginous, closely striatulate, smooth in the center. Stipe fistulous, nearly straight, glabrous, hyaline-pellucid. Lamellae rather broad, ventricose, adnate, close, sooty-black; spores 12 mic. long.

Growing in marshy ground. New England, *Sprague*. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; the stipe 6-9 cm. long, 1-2 mm. thick.

13. *PSATHYRELLA ATOMATA* FRIES, *SYST. MYC.* I, 1821. *COOKE*, *ILLUSTR.* 638.

Pileus submembranaceous, campanulate, obtuse, striatulate, livid, when dry changing to whitish and rose-color, becoming rugulose and sprinkled with shining atoms. Stipe lax, fragile, white, furfurate at the apex. Lamellae broad, adnate, cinereous, becoming black; spores elliptic, 13-15 x 6-8 mic.

Growing on the ground in pastures, along roads, etc. New York, *Peck*. Preston, O. Pileus 2-3 cm. diameter; stipe 5-8 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

14. *PSATHYRELLA CRENATA* LASCH, *LINNAEA*, III, 425, 1828.

Pileus membranaceous, hemispheric, ochraceous or rufescent, becoming pallid, plicate-sulcate, atomate, the margin crenate. Stipe fragile, glabrous, whitish, striate above and farinaceous. Lamellae rather broad, subventricose, adnate, at first yellow-brown then blackening; spores elliptic, 9-11 x 5-6 mic.

Growing on the ground in rose garden, Preston, O. Pileus 1.5-2.5 cm. in diameter; the stipe 3-5 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick. The specimens seem too near this species as described to be named otherwise.

15. *PSATHYRELLA TENERA* PECK, 47 N. Y. REP. 1893.

Pileus thin, campanulate, obtuse, reddish-cinereous when moist, paler when dry, slightly rugulose and atomate. Stipe slender, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, white, with a white floccose mycelium at the base. Lamellae broad, adnate, subdistant at first pallid, then umber, finally blackening; spores narrowly elliptical, 12-14 x 7-8 mic.

Growing in marshy ground in open woods. New York, *Peck*. Pileus 6-10 mm. in diameter; stipe 2.5-4 cm. long, scarcely 1 mm. thick. The plant resembles small forms of *Galera tenera*.

16. PSATHYRELLA BARTHOLOMAEI PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1895. SYLLOGE, XIV, 163.

Pileus thin, subconic or convex, glabrous, striatulate around the margin, pale brown. Stipe slender, flexuous, hollow, ornamented with a few grayish fibrils, pale brown. Lamellae broad, close, adnate, brownish then black; spores elliptic, 10-13 x 5-7 mic.

Growing on the ground in shaded places. Kansas, *Bartholomew*. Pileus 1.5-3 mic. in diameter; stipe 3-4 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

b. Lamellae narrow, linear.

17. PSATHYRELLA HIASCENS FRIES, SYST. MYC. I, 1821. COOKE, ILLUSTR. 635.

Pileus membranaceous, campanulate, glabrous, sulcate, splitting and revolute, livid then yellowish. Stipe straight, rigid, fragile, glabrous, white. Lamellae linear, narrow, adnate, subdistant, pallid becoming black; spores elliptic, 10-12 x 7-9 mic.

Growing on wet ground in woods, New York, *Peck*. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; the stipe 6-10 cm. long, 2 mm. thick, having the habit of some of the Coprini, but the lamellae are dry.

18. PSATHYRELLA HYDROPHORA BULLIARD, HERBIER FR. 1791. COOKE, ILLUSTR. 655.

Pileus membranaceous campanulate then expanded, glabrous rufescent, the margin striatulate and at length revolute. Stipe straight, fistulous, white, glabrous, sometimes incurved at the base. Lamellae narrow, linear, close, adnate, livid-blackening, spores 11-12 x 7-8 mic.

Growing on the ground in gardens. New England, *Sprague*. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; the stipe 7-10 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

19. PSATHYRELLA LEUCOSTIGMA PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1895. SYLLOGE, XIV, 163.

Pileus submembranaceous, campanulate, striatulate, bluish-white, brown when dry except the whitish center. Stipe slender, flexuous, hollow, white. Lamellae close, alutaceous, then black, the edge whitish; spores elliptic, 13-16 x 8 mic.

Growing on wet shaded ground. Kansas, *Bartholomew*. Pileus 9-14 mm. in diameter; stipe 2-4 cm. long, 2 mm. thick

20. PSATHYRELLA SUBATRATA FRIES, MONOGR. II, 1863. ICONES, HYM. 139. COOKE, ILLUSTR. 633.

Pileus membranaceous, campanulate, obtuse, glabrous, striatulate, rufescent-umber, pale rufous when dry. Stipe fistulous, straight, glabrous, whitish or pallid. Lamellae narrow, linear, close, adnate, sooty-black; spores 12-15 x 6-8 mic.

Growing in rich soil in grassy grounds. Pacific Coast Cat. Pileous 3-6 cm. in diameter; the stipe 8-12 cm. long, 2-3 mm thick.

II. PANAEOLUS FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836.

Pileus somewhat fleshy, convex or campanulate, without striae; a marginal veil sometimes present. Stipe commonly fistulous, rather firm, subglabrous. Lamellae adnexed or adnate, cinereous and black variegated; spores subelliptic, usually large, black in mass.

Growing nearly always on manure or on richly manured soil. Corresponding more closely to *Hypholoma* in the purple spored series.

§ 1. CAMPANULATI. *Pileus dry, not viscid, the surface smooth and shining; veil extremely fugacious or quite obsolete.*

a. *Stipe fistulous, stuffed or hollow.*

1. PANAEOLUS FIMICOLA PERSOON, SYNOPSIS, 1801. COOKE, ILLUSTR., 632.

Pileus fleshy, campanulate then convex, obtuse, glabrous opaque, sooty-gray, clay-color when dry, around the margin marked by a narrow brown zone. Stipe fragile, elongated, equal, pallid, white-pruinose at the apex. Lamellae broad, adnate, gray and sooty variegated; spores elliptic, 16 x 8-10 mic.

Growing on manure in pastures. Recorded in various parts of the country. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 7-10 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

2. PANAEOLUS ACUMINATUS SCHAEFFER, INDEX, 1774.

Pileus fleshy, conical acutely umbonate, smooth, glabrous, shining, carneo-alutaceous, zonate around the margin by a dark band. Stipe tapering upward from a thickened base, usually short, pruinose, whitish, brown below. Lamellae rather narrow, close, adnexed, becoming black; spores ———

Growing in rich soil and on manure. Preston, O. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-4 cm. long, 3-4 mm. thick.

3. PANAEOLUS PAPILIONACEUS BULLIARD, HERB. FR., 1781.

Pileus fleshy, hemispheric, glabrous, pallid, when dry rimose scaly. Stipe equal, smooth, whitish, white-pulverulent at the apex. Lamellae very broad, adnate at length plane, becoming black; spores 15-18 x 7-8 mic.

Growing on manure and manured earth in fields and woods. Common everywhere. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-8 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

4. PANAEOLUS CAMPANULATUS LINNAEUS, SPEC. PL. 1753. COOKE, ILLUSTR., 629.

Pileus fleshy, campanulate, often umbonate, dry, smooth, glabrous, shining, brown becoming rufous. Stipe tall, straight, fistulous, smooth, rufescent, at first white-pruinose at the apex. Lamellae rather broad, close, adnexed, gray and black variegated; spores subelliptic, 14-18 x 9-12 mic.

Growing on manure and rich soil. Found everywhere in the world. Pileus 2-3 cm. high and broad; stipe 7-10 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

b. Stipe solid, glabrous.

5. PANAEOLUS ANTILLARUM FRIES, ELENCHUS, I, 1828.

Pileus fleshy, subglobose then convex, obtuse, at first smooth and glabrous, at length areolate-corrugate, yellow or whitish; veil plainly none. Stipe solid, equal, striate, glabrous, pallid. Lamellae broad, close, ventricose, adnexed, at first brown then livid-black; spores ———.

Growing among straw, Island of Santa Cruz, *Benzon*. Stipe 10-15 cm. long, about 8 mm. thick; the pileus very small in comparison with the stipe; the lamellae 6-8 mm. broad. There were more than twenty specimens examined of various ages. They appear to have been preserved "in spiritu vini."

6. PANAEOLUS SOLIDIPIES PECK, 23 N. Y. REP. 1870.

Pileus fleshy, firm, hemispherical then convex or subcampanulate, smooth, whitish, the cuticle at length breaking up into dingy-yellowish, rather large, angular scales. Stipe solid, smooth, white, striatulate at the summit. Lamellae broad, ventricose, adnexed, at first whitish, becoming black; spores very black with a bluish tint.

Growing on horse manure in pastures New York westward to Nebraska. Pileus 5-8 cm. in diameter; stipe 12-20 cm. long, 48 mm. thick. A remarkably stout, firm species to belong to this genus.

§ 2. SEPARATI. *Pileus wet or the surface viscid; the marginal veil evident, annulate or appendiculate.*

a. Pileus wet, bibulous or hygrophanous.

7. PANAEOLUS SPHINCTRINUS FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836.

Pileus fleshy, parabolic, obtuse, opaque, smooth, wet, sooty-black, when dry livid and slightly silky; the flesh thin, umber; the veil white, appendiculate. Stipe equal, straight, sooty-gray, at the apex smooth and pruinose, the base only rufescent. Lamellae rather broad, close, adnate, cinereous becoming black; spores 15-18 x 9-12 mic.

Growing on manure. Alabama, *Underwood* and *Earle*; Preston, O. Pileus never expanded, 1.5-2.5 cm. high, the stipe 6-9 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

8. PANAEOLUS CARBONARIUS BATSCH, ELENCHUS FUNG., 1783. AGARICUS RETIRUGIS FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836. COOKE, ILLUSTR., 627.

Pileus fleshy, globose then hemispheric, subumbonate, carneo-alutaceous, atomate, reticulate with raised ribs; the veil lacerate, appendiculate. Stipe equal, pruinose, flesh-color changing to purple. Lamellae ascending, adnexed, rather broad, cinereous becoming black; spores elliptic-fusiform, 15-20 x 8-9 mic.

Growing on manure, New England westward to Ohio. Pileus 2-4 cm. in diameter, the stipe 5-10 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

9. PANAEOLUS EPIMYCES PECK, N. Y. REP. 35, 133.

Pileus fleshy, subglobose then convex, white silky-fibrillose; the flesh soft white or whitish. Stipe short, stout, tapering upward, striate, minutely mealy or pruinose, solid in the young plant, hollow when mature, hairy or substrigose at the base. Lamellae rather broad, close, adnexed, dingy white becoming brown or blackish with the edge white; spores elliptic, 7-10 x 5-7 mic.

Parasitic on fungi, New York, *Peck*; Canada, *Dearness*. Parasitic on *Coprinus atramentarius*, Wisconsin, *McKenna*; on *Coprinus comatus*, *Helen Sherman*. See article in *Journal Mycology*, Vol II, p. 167. Pileus 2-5 cm. in diameter; the stipe 1-4 cm. long, 6-10 mm. thick.

10. PANAEOLUS ALVEOLATUS PECK, 54 N. Y. REP. 1900.

Pileus thin, broadly convex, glabrous, hygrophanous, pitted, dark brown when moist, grayish brown when dry. Stipe equal, slender, fistulous, glabrous, slightly pruinose at the top, pallid. Lamellae broad, close, subventricose, adnexed, blackish with a white edge when mature; spores broadly elliptic, 12-14 x 8-10 mic.

Growing on manure in woods. New York, *Peck*. Pileus 1.5-2.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 4-8 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick. The surface of the pileus is not reticulate as in *P. carbonarius*, but is pitted with small cavities somewhat distant from each other.

11. PANAEOLUS INTERMEDIUS PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1895. SYLLOGE, XIV, 161.

Pileus convex or campanulate, glabrous, wet or hygrophanous, grayish-brown. Stipe slender, often elongated, hollow, gray-brown, white-pruinose at the apex. Lamellae ascending or subarcuate, subdistant, adnate, black when mature; spores elliptic oblong, 13-15 x 6-8 mic.

Growing on the earth in heaps of refuse. California, *McClatchie*. Pileus 1-2.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-10 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

b. Pileus smooth, viscid, shining when dry.

12. PANAEOLUS PHALAENARUM FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836. COOKE, ILLUSTR. 625.

Pileus fleshy, campanulate-convex, obtuse, smooth, glabrous, viscid, yellowish clay-color; the veil appendiculate, fugacious. Stipe equal, rather firm, nearly naked, pale rufescent. Lamellae broad, adnexed, cinereous-black; spores elliptic, 14-15 x 7-8 mic.

Growing on manure. New England westward to Nebraska. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 8-12 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

13. PANAEOLUS FIMIPUTRIS BULLIARD, HERB. FR. 1781. COOKE, ILLUSTR. 626.

Pileus submembranaceous, conical then expanded, somewhat gibbous, smooth, viscid, sooty-livid. Stipe slender, equal, glabrous, pallid, marked by an annular zone. Lamellae broad, adnexed, livid becoming black; spores elliptic, 8-9 x 7 mic.

Growing on manure. Lea's Catalogue. Pacific Coast Cat. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-12 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

14. PANAEOLUS LEUCOPHANES B. & BR., ANN. N. H. 1866.

Pileus fleshy, campanulate, viscid, shining when dry, innate-silky, white, here and there with an ochraceous tinge; the veil appendiculate. Stipe tapering upwards, fistulous, fibrillose, white, farinaceous. Lamellae adnate, pale flesh-tinted gray then black; spores 9-10 mic. long.

Growing in meadows. Bib. Index N. A. Fungi. Pileus about 2 cm. in diameter; stipe 5 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

15. PANAEOLUS SEPARATUS LINNAEUS, SP. PL. 1753. COOKE, ILLUSTR. 623.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid then campanulate, obtuse, smooth and glabrous, viscid, pale argillaceous. Stipe tapering upward from a thickened base, fistulous, smooth and shining, white; the marginal veil left behind upon the stipe. Lamellae ascending broad, adnexed, cinereous-black; spores elliptic, 16-22 x 10-12 mic.

Growing on manure, Carolina and Pennsylvania, *Schweinitz*. Pileus 2-4 cm. in diameter, stipe 8-16 cm. long, 3-5 mm. thick above, 8-12 mm. thick at the base.

(To be continued.)